Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

TERMS:
$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year, as follows:

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Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with John Cessna, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana s reet, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april 7 '65-1y.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, Bedford County, Pa.,
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the, WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENKDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
Pitt Street, two doors west of the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

BLANK Mortgages, Bonds, Promisary and Judgment Notes constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office
Nov. 10, 1865.

Poetry.

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

There is no time like the old time, when you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed, and the birds of spring-time sung!
The garden's brightest glories by summer suns are nursed,
But, oh, the sweet, sweet violets, the flowers that opened first.

There is no place like the old place where you and I were born,
Where we lifted first our eyelids on the splendors of the morn
From the milk-white breast that warmed us, from the clinging arms that bore;
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us that will look on us no more!

There is no friend like the old friend, who has shared our morning days,
No greeting like his welcome, no homage like his praise:
Fame is the scentless sunflower, with gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love that we courted in our pride;
Though our leaves are falling, falling, and we're failing side by side,
There are blossoms all around us, with the colors of our dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine when the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—they shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends—may Heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like our old loves—God bless our loving wives!

Atlantic Monthly.

PARTED.

A faded flower, a lock of hair,
A little ring, a small white glove,
A portrait of a maiden fair;

Some crumpled notes, "Aurora Leigh,"
With pencil marks and inscribed name,
A favorite song oft sung to me;

A ribbon blue, with golden clasp,
A scarlet hood, with faint perfume,
A waist belt small, with broken hasp.

What foolish things are those to keep;
So very small, so worthless too—
What folly over them to weep!

The faded flower, the small white glove,
The little ring, the portrait fair,
Are relics of a long-lost love;

And whispering soft and whispering low
A story of a little grave,
They cause those bitter tears to flow.

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS,

Gettysburg, Pa., October 3d, 1865.

Fellow Citizens:

I fear the ensuing election is considered of so little importance as to create indifference. Although there are two State officers to be chosen, beside the county ticket, yet I look upon this election as the most important of any which has been held for many years, except on the re-election of President Lincoln, which tested the fidelity of the people to the Union. I will give the reasons of its importance. A great war between the "Confederate States of America" and the United States, has been won by the Union, at the cost of Four Billions of money; the loss of near half a million of lives, and the ruin of many loyal citizens. The enemy renounced [illegible] to the Constitution, and declared themselves an alien enemy. We so treated them on many a well fought field. No manly foe would ever again claim shelter under the rejected Constitution, until admitted under it by a new compact containing conditions corresponding to the altered circumstances of the two belligerents. No wise conquerer would admit such claim, if meanly made, except upon terms such as victors impose, of full indemnity for the past (as far as possible) and full security for the future. In the important question of dealing with the vanquished enemy, we must remember that they are no common foe waging war at the command of their lawful rulers, but the whole body of the army and people (with a few loyal exceptions) are traitors, rebels and perjurers—are, in short, wanton and cruel murderers of our best citizens. What, therefore, might seem harsh towards a common enemy, is mercy when dealt to them.

Two modes of dealing with them are now before the people and to be decided by them at this election.

One proposition is to treat the Rebels as never having abjured the Constitution or left the Union *in fact;* but as merely trying to resume their supposed rights, illegally to be sure, but still within the Union, as "erring brethren," and, therefore, entitled at their option, to cease this "family strife" and resume their places, with all their rights; that in doing this they are to consult only the Executive of the nation, without any regard to the sovereign power—the Legislature. The terms are, a few oaths, a humbug State Constitution, made without authority of law, by less than a third of the people, and never submitted to the people for ratification. They are then to be taken within our fraternal embrace, receive a free pardon, and have all their forfeited estates restored to them, and come into full communion in Congress, and in all the offices. They are to pay none of the expenses or damages of the war, nor contribute to the support of our disabled soldiers and bereaved citizens.

This plan has the full approbation of all the Rebels and rebel sympathizers, of the whole Copperhead party, of such Republicans as are naturally parasites, and of such public journals as "PUBLISH BY AUTHORITY."

The Union party of Pennsylvania have adopted a different plan. The State Convention resolved that the estates of the leading Rebels should be confiscated to pay the national debt: increase the pensions of our soldiers; pay the damages done to loyal men, and relieve the burden of taxation, now heavy, and likely to be increased. This principle is approved by Maine, Massachusetts and all the Union Conventions which have yet spoken. The tax paying loyal people are unanimously in favor of it. All who sympathize with our wounded soldiers and their bereaved friends; all who wish to see the damages done by Rebel raiders paid, approve of it. But it has been opposed by every Copperhead Convention yet held (or to be held, I suppose.) Every Copperhead paper in the nation; every opponent of the war, and slanderer of the soldiers, condemns it. While every copperhead paper, convention, and politician shouts the praises of the first named scheme with a unanimity unparalleled in political contests. But these schemes you are to decide.

Our leading journals seem bewildered. I took up one lately that says reorganization is easy. The fundamental principle it lays down is "that the Rebellion must be considered as having destroyed no State, nor any State Government; they were only in obeyance," and he says the President acts upon that principle. Let us see where that would lead us to.

I have said, elsewhere, that our national liabilities, when all shall be ascertained, will reach four billions of dollars. Certain temporizing Republicans say that the amount is exaggerated. Let us see.

By the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the ascertained amount, excluding cash on hand, was over $2,850,000,000. The amount due the Army and Navy would no doubt swell it to at least three billions of dollars. I think that the unsettled claims against the Government for damages, goods furnished, and services rendered, will reach at least five hundred millions of dollars. The pension list will soon require $30,000,000 annually, whose capital is $500,000,000. Here we have already four billions. But there are other various liabilities—annuities to Indian tribes; bonds to the Pacific Rail Road not less than $100,000,000, *et cetera.*

This, to be sure, will not all be on interest for two or three years to come. Our legal tenders cannot be funded before that time. But, in the mean time, that which is on interest bears much more than six per cent. Seven-Thirty is the lowest payable in money. The gold bearing is between eight and nine per cent., (reduced to legal tenders.) To pay the interest and ordinary expenses of the Government, and the increased cost of the Army and Navy will require $500,000,000 annually. Our present revenue will be, in common years, about $300,000,000, leaving $200,000,000 to be raised by additional taxation. This whole debt was forced on us by the rich Rebels of the South. They organized a regular government; defied the United States to battle; compelled them to raise and maintain a million of men; and a navy of seven hundred vessels. Those who created this debt have been conquered. The law of nations says; the law of justice, and of the God of Armies says, that they shall pay the expenses and damages of this wicked war. The Rebels, the Copperheads, and a few bewildered staggering Republicans say, "let them back with all their privileges, without fine or forfeiture. To consolidate the Union we must leave the homicidal traitors in its bosom, and treat them kindly lovingly, and mercifully. Touch not a dollar of their property; but allow loyal men to groan under the burdens they have heaped upon them." This is not the Pennsylvania platform. It says "confiscate the property of the rich Rebels, and apply it to pay the debt, and to indemnify the loyal men who have ruined them; and add something to our wounded soldiers' comfort." And yet I perceive certain Republicans, who sit on velvet cushions, fill high places, and grow fat on federal patronage, join the whole throng of Copperheads and traitors, and beg that mercy and loving kindness shall be bestowed on the vanquished wretches: and especially on those who sue for pardon, because they are worth more than $20,000 each; and that none of their vast estates shall be taken from them, while our loyal poor, made houseless by their incendiary torch, must wander in poverty and labor by the day, to feed and shelter their suffering families!

The shabby Republicans to whom I have referred, take that course because they pretend it is the President's plan. All admit and applaud the patriotism and honesty of the President. It is true that the applause of the Copperheads, and their unanimous approval of what they call his views, have made the loyal pause. But they need not be alarmed; nor need the rebels exult at what they deem the President's plan of reorganization. I do not find that he has any definitely chosen mode. He tells us he is trying experiments, as it is his duty to do, to see which works best. He cannot for a moment pretend, nor do I understand him to pretend that the Executive has anything to do with reconstructing the nation. His duty, as Commander-in-Chief, is to do what he is doing, hold the conquered belligerent under military rule until the meeting of Congress. Not one of the Confederate States is yet released from military supervision. The President cannot make laws to govern them, nor can their own Legislatures, for they are subject to the conqueror. Congress, and Congress alone, can re-instate or re-admit them. But the President has an important duty to perform. He should be prepared to recommend some scheme to Congress. To know what is wisest to advise, he is trying the experiment of allowing the captives to fabricate forms of State Governments, and pass municipal laws. If he finds that they are weaned from their slavish ideas and have learned to bow to God's decree of equal rights, he willl recommend Congress to admit them to the communion of Freedom. If, as seems likely, from the specimens we have had, their old prejudices prevail; and they will not bow to the decree of Heaven, and honestly embrace the Declaration of Independence, he will no doubt advise Congress to keep them still in a state of pupilage. The theory on which he is allowing the South to patch up State governments, show that he cannot expect them to be permanent. He directs his Military Governors to allow the people to take the old Conttitutions as the substratum of a new organization, and so amend them as to meet the expectations of the North, by abolishing slavery. The Governors direct who shall vote and when the Conventions shall be held. Now those Constitutions which are to be re-formed, point out the modes of amendment.

The Constitution of Tennessee provided that "whenever twothirds of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to change or amend this Constitution they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention," *et cetera.*

The Constitution of South Carolina now being furnished by Provisional Governor Perry says: "No Convention of the people shall be called unless by the concurrence of two thirds of both branches of the whole representation." The Constitution of Mississippi requires a two thirds vote to amend; so of Louisiana, Virginia, and all the other States. None of the present cobbled Governments have gone through this process. I think about a dozen townships and fifteen hundred voters acted for the eleven hundred thousand people of Virginia. What new law has authorized this mode of amending or creating new States? The President can pass no law, and Congress has not met since the conquest. It is evidently an "experiment;" a job for these captives to learn on while held in military subjection. I do not overlook what the President has occasionally said to them. It is a very allowable Christian gratification for him and his chief minister whom these men have persecuted, and placed rewards on their heads, and attempted to assassinate, to see them ranged by fifties at his foot stool, begging his pardon, and to lecture them in a patronizing way; and listen to their submissive answers, and see them clap their delicate hands in constrained applause; to tell them not to be alarmed at the radicals, that they are under his protection and under the shield of the Constitution which they *had never abjured;* that he loves them like a father, and will love them all the more for this little "family feud."

It is easy to see that this is all irony, cutting irony, which they well deserve. If it be not irony to the living traitors it is mockery to the loyal dead. With what feelings would our returned soldiers listen to those in authority, soothing, encouraging, patronizing those who had just been seeking their lives? How could you standing among the thick graves of the immortal battle-field of Gettysburg, listen to such language if it were to be literally understood? How more cruel than steel would it enter the hearts of fathers, brothers and kindred of those who had fallen by Rebel hands, to see the Chiefs of the Union fraternizing with and embracing the murderers of their kindred while their garments are yet dripping with their fresh-blood? Those who know the remarkable intellectual character of those eminent men perceive, if they do not enjoy, the rich irony of their speeches, so delicate and yet so subtle that the trembling supplicants accept it literally, and have gone home to boast of their success and plot new treason. You will now see how important it is to carry this election. The Union platform says: "The Rebel's property shall pay the damages done to loyal citizens; double the pensions of our soldiers, and pay a part of the National Debt. The Copperhead platform says: "Touch not a dollar of the enemy's property but let them back unpunished, iuto the Union that they may a d their loving Copperhead friends in controlling the Nation."

This is the distinct issue. If we succeed it will so strengthen the hrnde of the Union Members of Congress as to enable them to overcome all opposition, and reconstruct the Government upon the principles of Justice, which is universal liberty. How are we to prevent the pro-slavery party from getting a majority in Congress until all wholesome legislation shall have been completed? Begin, at the opening of the next session of Congress, by declairing all the Confederate States in a territorial condition; and refuse to admit a member from any one of them. If it is conceded that any of them are States capable of representation, then the sole quesswill be the personal qualifications of individual members; and one after another will find their way into both branches of Congress. That would entitle the States to vote for President and Vice President; and the successor of Andrew Johnson would be a Secession Copperhead. Then comes the assumption of the Rebel debt, or the repudiation of ours—a condition worse than peaceable separation—for I can conceive of no condition worse than National repudiation.

What is coclusive evidence that the President considers the present adjustment of States as temporary and experimental only, is, that the Supreme Court has decided that the declaration of the condition of States belongs exclusively to Congress. The present arrangement was made under the decrees of the President and his Military Governors. If this could be deemed permanent, it would form a precedent, on which future Presidents might build a throne, and usurp a crown. The President is too much of a plebeian to indulge in such absolute ideas. The people of the border counties, Franklin, Adams, York, Cumberland, and others, have been robbed of their personal property; and one whole town laid in ashes by the Rebel armies. Let the Union plan be sustained, and all their losses will be paid, and your taxes greatly lessened. Let it be defeated and the Rebels will be allowed to retain their property, and you will look in vain for the payment of yours. How can any one standing amidst these plundered citizens, and almost in sight of the ruins of Chambersburg, sustain a party, which says to the rich Rebels, "Keep your estates, and let those whose property you destroyed, work on in hopeless poverty to the grave!"

I was lately in Philadelphia, and heard of a case, (a sample of many others,) which stirred my blood, cold as it is. A rich rebel owned city stock amounting (with interest,) to more than one hundred thousand dollars. It had been seized under our confiscation laws, it was ready to be paid into the United States Treasurr, when a pardon came, which restored it to its Rebel owner. If such things meet your approbation, support the Copperhead ticket.

I observe, it is said that so anxious are these "erring brethren" to escape the action of Congress, that they are being pardoned at the rate of hundreds a day; and as no human endurance could stand such rapid labor, a machine has been invented to do it mechanically, and three hundred are pardoned daily by machinery. I do not see why a machine may not do this work as well as human intellect. Thus they hope to escape unpunished. But I think they will be mistaken, so far as their property is concerned. I do not believe that the President's pardon can restore property confiscated by Congress, and vested in the United States. Congress did not seize it as the property of traitors, but look it as enemies' property, such is the express wording of the law of July, 1862. The first four sections apply to traitors. A pardon would guard against conviction for treason; but it has nothing to do with belligerent rights. Property once vested in the United States cannot be divested by any acts of the Executive.

We are commanded to administer judgment in mercy. I am for mercy, but not until justice is satisfied. Many are ostentatious of their merciful feelings. Some, I suspect, mistake timidity and softening of the brain for tenderness of heart.

With us are all the best warriors of the nation—Sherman, Hooker, Hunter, Howard, Sheridan, the talented Butler and the gallant Hartranft. I do not speak of Grant for so silent is he, that all we know of him is *that he is an unconquerable hero.*

Against us are Jeff. Davis, Judge Black, Jeff's namesake of Doylestown, James Buchanan, Capt. Wirze, Dean Richmond, Gen. Lee, Gen. McCausland and their followers.

As I am speaking in a Senatorial District, composed of Franklin and Adams counties, (in both of which some acquaintance,) I will say a very few words with regard to the local tickets of each. I have known your Senatorial candidate from his boyhood. He is a gentleman of excellent talents and education. Above all hypocrisy, while he is affable to all, he is sycophantic to none. I knew his respected father well. No truer man ever lived. He is of a stock in whose veins no dishonest blood ever flowed.

Of his competitor I know nothing. His parents were of this County, and worthy people. It is enough to know that he is on the Secession ticket.

Your County ticket is the noblest that possibly could be formed. Lieut. Houck, the candidate for the Legislature, for bravery and patriotism is without a rival. Wounded, and left for dead on the field of battle he unexpectedly recovered; again sought the enemy, and was again seriously wounded. As soon as he was able to move, he again joined the army, and served to the end of the war. His shattered system will probably lead him to an early grave; but he has acquired glory enough for one man. I doubt not that he will be honored by a grateful people.

His competitor is ——— nobody. When soldiers were wanted, and his name was enrolled, he was no where to be found. Can good Old Adams disgrace herself by postponing the brave patriot filled with rebel lead, to prefer a skedaddler?

I happened to meet your candidate for Prothonotary—the son of an old acquaintance, a humble mechanic. His family furnished two sons for the war. One of them fills a Soldier's grave. The other bears the highest badge of honor—an armless sleeve. Who can go to the polls and oppose him? His opponent I believe, is a very worthy man, who served his country faithfully, and returned uninjured to enjoy the home of a wealthy father.

As this may meet the eye of some who vote in Franklin county, I will say a word of their ticket.

The Union candidate for the Legislature, Col. Stumbaugh, is admitted to be a gentleman of excellent talents. His courage and patriotism have been tested on the battlefield. He served in the army until disease compelled him to retire.

His opponent is my old friend, McLellan, whose downfall I deplore. He was never a fortunate, but was a correct, politician. Raised a Whig, and always professing to belong to that school, I know not what madness should make him join the Rebels just when they are subdued. I can attribute it to nothing but (what he believes) to be gratitude. While they were in Chambersburg destroying the humble houses of the common people, they spared his magnificent dwelling and furniture. This is the only plausible way that I can account for his conduct. I know that he attempts to palliate it, by saying that he was constrained by a desire to obtain from the State satisfaction for the damages inflicted by the enemy on the people of Franklin county. I would not for a moment doubt the sincerity of that gentleman. But I believe he deludes himself as to his real motives. How can he expect to accomplish more than his two talented predecesors? They were one of each party; each influential in his own party. He will have no party, no influence, for he would have the odor of apostacy upon him. Colonel Stumbaugh would have much more power, in these days, when soldiers are potential.

It would be but justice that those on the frontier, who stood as a bulwark between the enemy and the interior, should be indemnified by the State. Such was the opinion of Alexander Hamilton. The Union candidates, alone, can obtain compensation for the border people. But, above all, damages done by the enemy should be paid by their property. They are usually provided for by treaties of peace, by compelling the vanquished belligerent to pay those damages as the expenses of the war. As the "Confederate States" had no hod, with whom we could consent to treat, it rests with Congress to impose the terms of peace. One of these terms the Union party of Pennsylvania, contends shall be "that the estates of the Rebels shall pay for the property which they destroyed in Pennsylvania, and other States." It is the certain and true mode, possibly the only one, by which indemnity can be had. This is opposed by the Copperheads. Go with us, and enable us to carry out our views in Congress, and all will be paid the damages which were inflicted by the rebels; our wounded soldiers will be made comfortable; and our national debt greatly reduced by the property of those who caused it. Defeat us, and you put the rebels in power; our despoiled citizens will go unpaid; and all will be oppressed, through ages to come, by increasing taxation.

THE WEALTH OF OIL.

The New York *Tribune* thus discourses upon the subject of petroleum. Among the many sources for congratulation at the tide of returning prosperity which now rolls across the country, we must not forget that wonderful legacy of nature to which we fell heirs about the beginning of the war; we mean the Petroleum fields. The sensation which followed their discovery and development has abated, but the oil still flows in undiminished streams, pouring into the National lap presents far richer than the diamonds of Golconda, or the glittering metals of the Far West. The oil trade has become a fixed institution, and is already making new currents and new centres of trade.

In December, 1752, Major George Washington, of the Virginia militia, was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to the French commander of that day, who was establishing a line of military posts between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. In his route he passed up the Valley of the Allegheny and across the County of Venango, then the habitation of Indians and wild animals. A hundred years later, and all that could be seen among those barren hills was a couple of sleepy Dutch towns, with very little to sell to the outer world and still less to buy from it. Within the past five years the discovery of an illuminating oil beneath the surface of the earth has transformed the face of nature with magical rapidity. The whole country for miles is dotted with derricks, steam engines, and shanties; new cities have sprung up, with their hotels, stores, banks and theaters. In a circuit of thirty miles around Oil City are over 200,000 inhabitants.

Meadville, the neck of the oil regions, through which is poured the oil outgoing and the thousand supplies ingoing, has risen from a population of 3,000 in 1860 to 15.000. Places like Franklin, Titusville, Oil City, Pithole, which scarcely existed, now boast of their daily newspapers, their hotels, banks, stores, and theatres. In the circuit of thirty miles around Franklin theve are not less than 200.000 energetic people.

OIL AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE.

The Pithole discoveries have lately given another impetus to the excitement, and visitors to that interesting spot relate marvelous stories of its wonderful yield of oil.—There are it appears, on the two or three farms known as Pithole City, some 200 wells sunk or in process. We have the record of thirty of these wells which yield from thirty barrels (pumping) to 1,500 barrels (flowing) a day. The total yield of forty of the wells now reach nearly 10,000 gallons per day.—The oil is worth $10 a barrel at the wells, but costs from $3 to $5 more to haul to railroad. The Government imposes an internal revenue tax of one dollar a barrel on the crude, and twenty cents per gallon upon the refined oil, so that with the least margin of cost for labor or machinery we have a steady contribution of $200,000 a day, or $70.000,000 a year from this vicinity alone.

The field of the whole of the Pennsylvania oil regions is three times that of the Pithole region, so that without counting the product in West Virginia, Kentucky, or Ohio, we have a sum of over $200,000,000 annually as a direct gift from nature, or sufficient to discharge the National Debt in fifteen years. Not only so, but we are furnished with a portable economical light superior to any other in use. The principal difficulty experienced at present is the transportation to market. It is estimated that there are upward of 30,000 barrels of oil awaiting shipment, and the railroads are daily refusing freight in both directions.

Oil wells are notoriously uncertain ventures, and many curious facts are related of narrow hits and misses of fortune. On the whole, the yield seems to be as great or greater than ever, though brought from many more channels, the current sometimes setting from one to another. Leases are now selling at premiums of from $3,000 to $5,000 and half the oil. The territory has risen in places to prices so fabulous as to be out of the market. Most of the famous flowing wells have a regular pulsation in their flow, an interval of from 15 to 30 seconds, in which gas escapes, again followed by oil. Speculation seems to be vague in reference to the extent or origin of the source. The retorts in which the internal fires have been distilling this precious fluid may have been at work for thousands of years, or may be still. The supply may be, so far as human demands are concerned, exhaustless—may, indeed, be the liquid side by side with the fluid residum of the sidereal heat which originally permeated the mass we inhabit.

THE WIVES OF POETS.

The London *Telegraph* says: There is a book which never will be written—the Lives of the Wives of Poets—though it is a book which all of us would be eager to read. Should we learn that it is bad or good, well or ill, to know so much of these gifted natures? When the applause is over, the garland removed from the weary head, the string unstrung, and the eloquent lips cease to enchant the world with melody, is there only a common-place heart left for its rightful owner? Or is not the leisure and the love of these great natures something as much above the ordinary experience of human relationships as their thoughts and language? Imagine the household presence of Shakspeare, his fireside talk, his inner life, the unrobed existence of a soul so majestic and masterful! It is hardly less than a solemn thought to picture the partaking of such a mind and heart as those which, to this day, sway millions with their genius, and have planted their work amid other work like mountains among monuments. Yet what do we know of it? What can we know? Think of Milton, with a genius so rare, and stately, and pure, that the lady in *Comus,* white and serene among the brutal drinkers and revellers of the wood, is alone like it. Think what it must have been, as a human feminine destiny, to be charged with the daily solace and share of that soul, so lofty, and sedate, and opulent! It is by accident that these teachers and minstrels of men mate, since sometimes, as with Milton, it is "Paradise Lost" that they would describe if they described at all the life that is lost, out of their biographies?

These are speculations that will seem foolishness to the Stock Exchange, and a stumbling block to men about town; but the nature which is born to break into such music or such high thought that the world listens, and crown it with the garland of the poet or philosopher is not quite like the natures that marry for money or family, or the rest of worldly reasons; and one would like to know something more of those whom they choose out of the world, just as we draw kings and queens together in picture books, and for the causes that make us dissatisfied with the information we have.

REBEL CRUELTY.

Let the historian catalogue Calcutta, Black Holes, French Bastiles and Spanish Inquisitions, but what names will read on the middle of the nineteenth century like Libby Dungeon Castle Thunder, Belle Isle, Salisbury, Millen, Andersonville—all will be synonymous with cruelty, starvation, misery, and death. Truly a civilization that can palliate such iniquity as this rebellion has inaugurated and practised, needs reform or eradication. It is civilization apostatized—civilization without the moral forces of the age that elevate and enoble. It is Christianity without Christ. God has brought us to see our national sins as we never saw them before. Our covenant with such montrosity against humanity must be broken. Because we have justified slavery under the constitution, we are suffering God's judgment. Human rights underlie constitutions. We are told this evil is dead. Let us not be deceived. It only slumbers. Even loyal States refuse to accept the logic of the war or the decisions of God's Providence. They stand back and brace themselves against the march of events New Jersey, Kentucky, and Delaware refuse to ratify the anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution. Clothed with the saddest woe, as we are to-day, this grief will sting their future sons with shame because their fathers were wallowing in the depths of the national corruption. All the traitors North and South will not justify the deeds this rebellion has disclosed. We grant that the destruction of the masses by yellow fever infection, and clandestine burning of steamboats, and cruelty to prisoners, and assassinations are not conceived or encouraged as just by many that are in arms against us, yet they could have raised a voice against such barbarities. The almost deified and Northern-lionized rebel chieftain, Lee, could not have daily known and seen the miseries and deaths by brutal treatment of our poor starved patriots of those Richmond "hells," had he been so great and good. His word was law. Why did he not exercise it? Why did not he and the Southern pulpit enter their protests in the face of heaven against the barbarities of the dark ages?—*N. Y. Observer.*

Senator Sherman on the Tariff.—Senator Sherman speke at Springfield, Ohio, last week, when he expressed himself on the subject of tariff and taxation as follows: He believed it unwise and unfair to remove the duty from imported paper while the home manufacturers had to pay a tax equal to ten per cent. on what they made. The revenue from imported paper amounted to three or four millions of gold per annum, and the Senate thought the country could not afford to lose this sum. The Committee on Finance were unanimously of this opinion. A tax on paper is generally unwise. It is a tax on knowledge, and except under extraordinary circumstances should not be imposed.

Mr. Sherman believed that the next Congress might find it expedient not to remove the duty from imported paper, but to lessen the internal tax on the home made article. The financial condition of the country was getting to be such that this might be done. The stamp duty, he thought, would be the first to be repealed next winter, after it the tax on iron, then the tax on paper.

Coleridge, in one of the most beautiful of similes, illustrates the pregnant truth that the more we know, the greater is our thirst for knowledge, and the more we love, the more instinctive our sympathy: "The water lily, in the midst of waters opens its leaves and expands its petals at the first pattering of the shower; and rejoices in the rain drops with a quicker sympathy than the parched shrub in the sandy desert."

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

One of our cotemporaries most truthfully remarks that a popular idea among our people is that all of their sons should adopt clerkships, and the adoption of the business of book keeping as a means of obtaining their livelihood, and every effort is made to give them an education to that end. So far as the education of their children in the science of keeping proper accounts is concerned the idea is a good one; as every young man should have a sufficient knowledge to properly manage his own books, should he ever embark in business, but to make book keepers and clerks of all our boys is a grand mistake. Better place them in a workshop, mill or foundry, where they can learn independent trades, which at all times will secure for them employment, and the pecuniary compensation for which will be at least as much, if not more, than the business of accounts. We earnestly advise all parents to teach their sons trades, no matter what, so that it is an industrious pursuit, and let us in the future be spared the pain of seeing so many stout ablebodied young men out of employment, and seeking situations where the pen can only be used. There is dignity in labor, and an honest trade is the best legacy a parent can bestow upon his child, for it will secure his bread when all else may fail. We base our remarks upon the fact that nearly one hundred applications from young men were received by a firm in our city, who recently advertised in our columns but twice for an assistant book keeper. This fact alone taken in connection with the well known scarcity of labor in the mechanical branches of industry, speaks volumes in condemnation of the popular error of making book keepers out of all our boys.

PROTECTION.

A Growing feeling in favor of a high protective tariff is evident in the tone of our Western exchanges. Numerous articles, characterized by great ability appear in their columns. The importance of diversifying our industry is conceded and two great points are powerfully presented viz: first that the farmer best serves his interests by encouraging manufactures which furnish a home market and diminish competition in agricultural pursuits; and second that the internal revenues of the Federal Government being chiefly derived from the manufacturing industry of the country while real estate furnishes the basis of the taxation levied for the support of State and municipal purposes it is vitally important to stimulate the former and thus prevent the whole indebtedness from being thrown on the latter. It would be difficult if not impossible for a nation exclusively devoted to agriclture to maintain our credit while by a liberal encouragement of our manufacturing and mining interests it will be easy to defray the annual interest of our debt and to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the principal. A gratifying proof of the feeling of some of the agriculturists of the west, is afforded by the following letter to the tariff Association of Cleveland written by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C. from Iowa who is the owner of six thousand acres of land and an extensive grower of grain and stock:

"It gives me pleasure to say that I concur most fully with you in principles and policy. A nearer market in the agricultural States is always to be chosen in preference to a foreign one. The hope that our new States will be manufactoring States is a chimera, if we do not foster and protect what manufactures we have, I am for the highest duties on all articles which we can fabricate or raise at home, and as earnestly for a premium on all the skilled labor it is necessary to import, that we may feed, clothe, and warm all who labor for us on our own soil. A great vital struggle is at hand, and I wish you all sagacity and enterprise in behalf of our material interests." *Phila. Press.*

At Home.—The highest style of being at home grows out of a special state of the affections rather than of the intellect. Who has not met with individuals whose faces would be a passport to any society, and whose manners, the unstudied and spontaneous expressions of their inner selves, make them visibly welcome wherever they go, and attract unbounded confidence towards them in whatever they undertake? They are frank, because they have nothing to conceal; affable, because their natures overflow with benevolence, unflurried, because they dread nothing; always at home, because they carry within themselves that which can trust to itself anywhere and everywhere—purity of soul with fulness of health. Such are our best guarantees for feeling at home in all society to which duty takes us, and in every occupation upon which it obliges us to enter. They who live least for themselves are also the least embarrassed by uncertainties.

Leave a Name Behind.—Thousands of men live, breathe, move, pass off the stage of life—are heard of no more. Why? They do not a particle of good in the world, none was blessed by them as the instrument of of their redemption. Not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished; their light went down in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, oh man, immortal? Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, and love, and mercy, on the

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1865.

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JOHNSON ON SUFFRAGE.

The question of suffrage is an intricate and delicate one. The chief difficulty in the way of an impartial discussion and intelligent decision by the American people, is the prejudice against color, engendered by the institution of slavery in our country. It is undoubtedly the true spirit of Republican institutions to extend the right of suffrage as nearly as possible to all citizens without regard to race or color who have arrived at the years of discretion and are not disqualified by crime, idiocy, lunacy, or restrictions upon their liberty and independence. That this point of ideal republican perfection is to be reached at a single stride has never been advocated, and it is generally conceded that it is only to be reached by gradual approaches, and that the rapidity of this approximation should always be proportioned to the circumstances and necessities of the case to which it is about to be applied. President Johnson seems to have hit this point exactly when in his conversation with G. L. Steams he said that universal negro suffrage would breed a war of races, yet declared that as a citizen he would advocate its gradual introduction, by giving it, first to those who had served in the army then to those who could read and write and afterward to those possessing a certain amount of property. The condition of our southern states is an anomalous one. The sudden elevation of four millions of human beings, from a condition of abject slavery, to that of freedom and personal responsibility, has had no precedent in history. While many of them were extremely ignorant and many more possessed only the first rudiments of the most elementory education there were a large number possessed of a fair amount of intelligence. Under ordinary circumstances the constant assimilation of a small number of uneducated voters has been accomplished by us without danger and perhaps with positive benefit, by exciting a spirit of emulation, where virtue and intelligence were seen to be the road to honor and preferment, an example of this is seen in the naturalization of foreigners with no other qualification than a certain term of residence and the oaths of allegiance and naturalization. The same process might possibly answer in the present case if the freedmen were distributed over the whole country instead of being in a group in one section. The negroes of New York, Ohio, and several other states were enfranchised, not only without danger but with absolute benefit. But in the present case we are again met by an anomalous condition of affairs. Instead of being a small proportion, they are not only a large proportion, but in some cases an absolute majority of the people. Again, in some of the northern states the negroes have been disfranchised without any serious detriment to the state, but also because they were a very small proportion of the population. The negroes of the Southern States, though to a large extent ignorant and simple hearted as children, and having no idea beyond the will of their masters, before the war, since the inauguration of the rebellion have been both apt and willing scholars and many of them to-day exhibit much greater eagerness to acquire an education than their white compeers. They too have been in the school of adversity and have rapidly learned to act and think for themselves as well as to handle the musket and bayonet. These facts must be considered when discussing the question of suffrage at the South. If the immediate introduction of universal suffrage in those states would be likely to breed a war of races, would not the entire exclusion of a whole race constituting from one third to one half of the entire population, from all hope of participation in making the laws by which they are to be governed, also breed a war of races. Is not the policy of gradual enfranchisement the very key to the solution of this knotty problem? Would not the judicious enfranchisement of such as possess a certain degree of intelligence and of those who have served in the union army, together with the disfranchisement, at least for a certain length of time, of certain classes of rebels, answer the two fold purpose of enabling the truly loyal and well meaning men in those states to control their reorganization and at the same time secure the freedmen from oppression, nay more would it not, not only secure the country from a war of races, but also be an incentive to the freedmen to greater industry and a higher degree of intelligence and thereby in a twofold degree promote the prosperity of the country? It may be objected to this view of the question of suffrage that it is a matter over which, according to the Presidents policy, we have no control. We do not propose to discuss the president's *theory* upon the status of the rebel states at present, yet we would answer, that whether our views as here expressed are in accordance with the theory of the President or not, they are most certainly in accordance with his *practice*, and what we believe the true policy of reconstruction,

☞ We call the special attention of our readers to the communications in our local columns, from the County Superintendent and from Satter. They both discuss matters of interest to the citizens of the county.—The suggestion of Satter in regard to the improvement of roads and construction of turnpikes by townships, is one deserving the attention of the citizens of several other townships in the county besides the ones there referred to.

AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

In the reconstruction of the States lately in Rebellion there are many questions upon which, there is yet, great diversity of opinion even among loyal men. There is one, however, which, though it has as yet scarcely elicited more than a passing notice from the loyal press, and has been generally ignored by the conventions of the late rebel states, is nevertheless of the highest importance. We refer to the status of the rebel debt, both state and confederate. We believe it to be the policy of those states to pass the questions quietly by, until they regain their places in the national legislature, and then, with the state governments in their own hands and free from Congressional interference, to assume the rebel debts incurred by the various states and perhaps the confederate also. That they have some such policy in view is indicated by the hopes still held and expressed by foreign holders of rebel bonds, as well as by many rebels at home who hold these bonds in large quantities, they all profess to believe that, in some way or other, sooner or later, they will be paid either wholly or in part. The same thing is more strikingly indicated by the tabling, in the North Carolina convention, of the resolution prohibiting the assumption of the rebel state debt, as well as, by the flurry caused among these worthies by the dispatch of the President demanding the repudiation of it. They are too shrewd to indicate how it is to be paid, for that would frustrate their designs, but that they do hope for it, is obvious to every one who watches the signs of the times. *We hope to see Congress refuse re-admission to every state that has been in rebellion until it shall incorporate into its constitution a clause, forever prohibiting the assumption or payment of any debts incurred either by the separate states or the confederacy for the purpose of, or while in, rebellion.* There can be no difference of opinion among loyal men upon this question. It is one in which there is no necessity for depending upon professions, but which may with the utmost propriety be persistently demanded. It is a condition, which is absolutely necessary to the future prosperity of that section of our country. Our people for a long time to come, will have burthens enough to bear, in paying the national debt heaped upon them by the rebellion; and they who caused it will have enough to do to pay their share of that, without being burthened by the one incurred in behalf of treason and rebellion.

WHERE ARE THE DEMOCRACY?

It was bad enough for the Democracy, when professing to endorse the President's policy, that he should make a speech to negroes and tell them that, merit, virtue, and intelligence were the true tests of rank and equality and not color. That was a damaging blow to these professed friends and elicited some lively wriggling from many of their leading papers and orators. But their last lingering hope came suddenly to grief when the President's conversation and opinions as expressed to Geo. L. Stearns of Massachusetts on the 1st inst., were made known a few days ago. The statement of the substantial fact, by the President, that as a private citizen he would advocate the gradual introduction of negro suffrage, places him not only beyond the pales of Democratic professions, but far ahead of many good Republicans.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE IN A NEW DRESS.—The Gazette last week made its first appearance in its enlarged form and new type. It is now the same size and style as the Inquirer. We congratulate the editors and proprietors upon the improved appearance of their paper. We hope in its improved form it will be enabled to endorse the advanced position of the President on reconstruction.

THE PHILADELPHIA "PRESS."—This excellent journal has come out in a new dress, having adopted a quarto form. It makes a very handsome appearance and thus gives the best evidence of its good management and financial prosperity. The "Press" is one of our best newspapers and has fairly earned the high reputation it enjoys. May its future be as prosperous as this improvement indicates its past to have been.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is said that Maximilian has forwarded $5,000,000 to Washington to "influence" Congress in favor of the recognition of the Empire.

Gen. Sterling Price of Missouri, ex-Gov. I. G. Harris of Tennessee Lieut. Maury and other prominent ex-Rebels have been appointed Commissioners of Emigration by Maximilian's Government.

All the French railways are to be compelled to adopt appliances for instantaneous communication between every part of the train at the end of the present year.

The French Government have officially notified the Italian cabinet that the gradual evacuation of Rome would commence immediately.

Six thousand Imperial troops have been ordered to the Rio Grande frontier.

Maximilian has ordered that no vessels be admitted into Mexican ports without papers from a consul of the Empire.

The anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated in El Paso the Juarez capital on the 15th and 16th inst with great enthusiasm, many American officers were present.

John P. Hale American minister at Madrid, has been officially received by the Queen of Spain.

The Belgian Government has protested against the enlistment in that country of recruits for the Franco Mexican army.

The U. S. consul in the city of Mexico was lately refused admittance to the imperial palace on the ground that he was unknown there.

Sir Frederick Bruce, English minister at Washington has been instructed to ask Mr. Seward for explanations of the Fenian movement in America.

Lady Raglan wife of the celebrated General of that name died in England on the 30th ult.

A battle has taken place in Japan between the Tycoon's forces and the rebels under prince Nagatoo resulting in great slaughter to the latter.

The application of Henry A. Wise of Virginia, who declines taking the oath of allegiance, to have his property restored, has been refused,

GENERAL NEWS.

RELIGIOUS.

The people of Canada observed Wednesday, Oct. 18, as a day of thanksgiving for bountiful harvests.

The American Christian Missionary Society met in Cincinnatti on the 18th inst.

The Bishop of Arkansas has but one Presbyter in that State. When the Convention is held a curious spectacle will be presented—the Bishop presiding, and the Presbyter acting as Secretary and Convention.

The Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia has refused to pass the resolution expressive of gratitude for the restoration of the Union, and the abolition of Slavery.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

Recent investigations show the genuineness of the effigies bearing Hebrew inscriptions disinterred several years ago at Newark, Ohio one of which is of Chinese workmanship. Traces of an extensive system of drainage, contemporary with the Mound Indians, have recently been discovered, indicating a higher degree of civilization than before supposed. The mounds at Quebec, Ohio, prove to be merely the burial places of the old Moravian missionaries.

A new invention of the "Lockjaw Cotton Gin," has been patented in England, and embraces important improvements.

A statue of the poet Uhland was unveiled at Stuttgart, Germany, on the 21st ult., with great ceremony.

A congress of steam-engine builders is to be held, ere long, for ascertaining the relative value of the different engines in use.

In the University of Virginia 170 students have been matriculated in the academical, 45 in the law, and 25 in the medical Department.

FINANCIAL.

Treasury Secretary McCulloch has decided to receivs deposits in gold, and to issue in return for them certificates payable in gold on demand.

Immense frauds in the revenue have been discovered at Nashville, Tenn. One liquor house has defrauded the Government out of $150,000.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas has notified the Treasury Department at Washington that 635 $1,000 U. S. Texan Indemnity Bonds of 1851 with coupons attached, have been made way with by Pendleton Murrah, late Rebel Governor of that State, and protests against their payment by the Government.

The British revenue returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30, show a diminution of £330,-097 as compared with the corresponding quarter last year.

A loan of £324,000 for the State of Massachusetts is being subscribed in London.

Postmaster-General Dennison denies that there will be an $8,000,000 deficit when the Southern mail service is resumed, and says it will be self-sustaining.

The receipts of gold from California at New tYork, for the last nine months, were $9,275,-186, an increase of $5,688,830 over last year's receipts for the same period.

The Boston imports for the week ending Oct. 6, were $1,679,775, against $860,223 for the corresponding week last year.

Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, in a recent speech at Fort Wayne, Ind., expressed his belief that, unless the next Congress provided for the funding of the legal-tender notes widespread bankruptcy would result.

The Internal Revenue Assessors of New-England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio are to hold a Convention on the 24th inst., at Albany, N. Y., to consider the amendment needed to the revenue laws, with the purpose of submitting them to the consideration of Congress.

The number of National Banks authorized up to the 7th inst. is 1,592, with a capital of $401,000,000.

The merchants of Washington are taking measures to establish a Merchants' Exchange in that city.

New England pays an Internal Revenue tax of $47,552,560, of which Massachusetts pays $28,752,835.

The sales of the stock and gold brokers in the city of New York for the year ending June 30, 1865, amount to $6,073,708,818, on which the Internal Revenue tax is over $3,000,000.

POLITICAL.

The official majority of Gov. Dillingham in Vermont is 18,716.

Complete returns from Ohio give Cox 28,-287 majority, the majority on the State ticket being 30,000. The Republicans have 13 majority in the Senate and 35 in the House.

Negroes can vote in only six States: In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, on the same conditions as white men; in Massachusetts, if they can read and write; in Rhode Island, if they are worth $130 in real estate, and in New York if worth $250.

In the California Legislature, elected Sept. 5, the Republicans have a majority of 26 in the Senate and 15 in the House.

The General Assembly of Vermont convened at Montpelier on the 12th inst.

The Tennessee Legislature, after laying on the table resolutions approving President Johnson's policy, indorsed his administration, "especially his declaration that traitors must be punished."

At the charter election in Baltimore, Md., on the 11th inst., only 7,500 votes were polled. All the candidates were Republicans.

In Iowa, the Republican ticket is elected, as follows: Governor, William M. Stone; Lieut. Governor, B. F. Gue; Judge of Supreme Court, George G. Wright; Superintendent of Public Instructions, O. Faville.

A resolution indorsing the policy of President Johnson was defeated in the Tennessee Legislature on the 10th inst., by a vote of 35 to 29, on account of his leniency to Rebels.

LEGAL.

The Court of Appeals of New-York State has decided that shares in National banks are taxable, although the capital is invested in Government bonds.

It has been decided that boys under eighteen cannot be enlisted in the regular army without their parents consent.

George Cook, a colored man appeared in in the court at Norfolk, Va., lately, as counsel but was not allowed to act as such without a State and city license, although he had a United States license.

A suit has just been brought, in New York, against Gen. Ortega, Vice-President of the Mexican Republic, by Col. W. H. Allen, who claims recompense for services in recruiting men for Mexico. Gen. Ortega denies the whole matter.

Geo. W. Gale, author of the advertisement soliciting the contribution of $1,000,000, with which to purchase the assassination of President Lincoln has been transferred, by the President's order, to an Alabama civil court for trial.

The Rev. Thos. J. Greenwood has been nominated by the Democracy of the Sixth (Mass.) District, to run against Gen. Banks.

Wendell Phillipps; in a lecture in Boston recently, on "The South Victorious," charged President Johnson with being "three-quarters Rebel in order that the Rebels might be one-quarter Union," and declared the Bepublican party to be a thing of the past.

In a speech in Boston, on the 17th inst., Gen. Banks strongly advocated granting the suffrage to the colored men of the South.

In Washington, 6,000 colored persons have signed a petition asking for equal suffrage.

A large mass meeting of the Democracy of New York was held in that city on the 17th inst. Speeches were made by Montgomery Blair, John Van Buren and Gen. Slocum, indorsing President Johnson, denouncing negro suffrage, and advocating the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico.

Partial returns from the Virginia Congressional Election, held on the 12th inst., indicate the success of a majority of firm Union men. The amendment removing the disability to hold office from prominent Rebels is adopted.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The President on the 11th released on parole the following late Rebel officials: Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President; George A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; John H. Reagan, postmaster-General; John A. Campbell, Assistant-Secretary of War; Gov Clark of Mississippi.

The members of the South Carolina Convention have been pardoned.

Gov. Borman of West Virginia has ordered the arrest of certain seditious persons in Jefferson county who persist in electing delegates to the "Old" Virginia Assembly, claiming that the county belongs to that State.

Women have a "hard" time in Nashville, Tenn. Scarcely a day passes in which the Recorder does not impose a fine on half a dozen men for beating females. The brutes are fined $50—the extent of the law.

In Georgia the Freedman's Bureau is making every effort to provide the Freedmen with work and no rations are to be allowed those who refuse an opportunity to labor, nor will they be allowed to remain in the cities during the Winter.

Texas is rapidly regaining her former prosperity. Civil authority is assuming control, post-offices are being opened, and general confidence is felt in Gov. Hamilton.

The Texas press disapprove of the recently-published letter of Mr. Reagan, favoring negro suffrage.

Gen. Humphreys was inaugurated Governor of Mississippi on the 16th inst.

The habeas corpus is still suspended in Kentucky in military and naval cases, although civil law has in other matters been restored.

The North Carolina Convention has laid on the table the resolution prohibiting the assumption of the Rebel State debt.

The reply of President Johnson to the South Carolina Delegation indicates that Jeff. Davis will be tried for treason, but that he may be pardoned after conviction.

Railway communication from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, via Knoxville, Lynchburg, and Alexandria, is now complete with the North, and freights are very moderate.

The teacher of the colored school at Greenville, Tenn., was forced to leave by the citizens as soon as the United States troops were withdrawn.

All persons in East Tennessee, who have been arrested by the civil authorities for acts committed by them while in the Federal army, have been ordered to be released.

The negroes of Alexandria, Va., have built 1,200 dwellings during the last four years, and contributed $5,000 for religious and educational purposes.

After the passage of bills by the different States protecting the negroes, all matters connected with their civil status will be taken from the control of the Freedman's Bureau.

The President has received a petition signed by 5,000 Georgian women, praying for the release of Jeff. Davis.

The residents of Prince William county, Va., have petitioned that the U. S. troops may not be withdrawn.

The Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana has notified the negroes of that State that unless they show themselves disposed to labor they will receive no assistance from the Government.

The Mississippi Legislature on the 18th inst. ordered the Stars and Stripes to be placed over the State capitol. It was strongly opposed by some members.

The Tennessee Legislature has authorized the admission of negro testimony in the courts.

The North Carolina Convention has decided to submit to the people the ordinances forever prohibiting Slavery, and declaring Secession null and void.

The Spanish fleet is on its way to Chili to enforce the indemnity demands caused by the refusal to allow her fleet to coal in chilian ports during the Peruvian troubles.

The Congress of Columbia has declared President Juarez "the greatest citizen in America," and ordered that his portrait should be placed in the national capitol

The instructions of Secretary Seward to Minister Adams demanding the Confederate cotton that reached England in the Proleau, and repudiating the rebel debt are just now much commented on by the English press.

In South America a battle took place on Aug. 17, at Yatay on the Uruguay River, between 3,400 Paraguayans and 8,500 of the allied forces of Brazil Uruguay and Argentine. The Paraguayans were badly beaten, losing 1,500 killed 300 wounded and 1,200 prisoners among them Durate their leader. Seven thousand Paraguayans across the river were prevented by the Brazilian gunboats from reinforcing Durate and at last dates were surrounded at Uruguayana.

A hurricane swept over Cuba during the first week of October putting a complete stop to business and destroying much property and several lives.

In Hayti the rebels have captured the only steamer which president Geffrard had to enforce the blockade of the rebel ports and matters generally are unfavorable to the Government.

The cattle plague is increasing in England and Ireland and now attacks cows, sheep, horses and dogs.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Wirz trial, adjourned from the 7th, was resumed on the 11th inst. Letters written by Wirz to his superior officer have been read, requesting that measures might be taken to relieve the sufferings of the Union prisoners under his charge.

Edwin Booth was married on the 5th inst. to a daughter of Mr. Jules Hauel of Philadelphia.

A number of English detectives have lately arrived in this country, to keep an eye on the Fenians and report their movements to the British Government.

Over 150 vessels are engaged in the herring-fisheries off Portland, Me., and 50,000 barrels have already been taken.

Valuable veins of gold and an abundance of iron ore have been discovered near Lake Vermillion, Minnesota.

There are only seven prisoners in the Old Capitol at Washington, and among them are Wirz and Briscoe.

Two vessels are fitting up at the Washington navy yard to escort the ram Stonewall from Havana.

Dr. Mc Cook of Steubenville, Ohio, father of two generals and one naval officer and uncle of four more generals of the same name died in Washington on the 11th inst.

Application was made to the Freedmen's bureau at Washington on the 12th for 400 colored men to go to Michigan to work on a railroad.

A CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Policy on Reconstruction—Views on Negro Suffrage.

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 8.—My Dear Sir:—I was so much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday that I returned immediately to my room and wrote down such of the points made as I could remember, and having pondered them all the way home, am to-day, more than ever, convinced that, if corrected by you and returned to me for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good understanding between you and our leading men.

It will also unite the public mind in favor of your plan, so far at least as you would carry it out without modification.

You are aware that I do not associate with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of or even desire for office or other immediate reward. The latter class desire earnestly to understand your plans, and, if possible, support your administration.

I think the publication of your process of reconstruction, with the reasons for your faith in it, will commend itself to their candid judgment, and, as I told you, inspire our whole Northern people with confidence in your administration.

The report is meagre and unsatisfactory, but I think it conveys, for the most part the spirit of our conversation. Therefore, although the whole tenor of your words led me to believe it was not intended to be kept private, I have refrained from answering the specific inquiries of anxious friends, whom I met on my way home, lest I might, in some way, leave a wrong impression on their minds. Truly, your friend,

GEORGE L. STEARNS.

The President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 11½ A. M.—I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of reconstruction of Rebel States. His manner was as cordial, and his conversation as free, as in 1863, when I met him daily in Nashville.

His countenance is healthy, even more so than when I first knew him.

I remarked that the people of the North were anxious that the process of reconstruction should be thorough, and they wished to support him, in the arduous work, but their ideas were confused by the conflicting reports constantly circulated, and especially by the present position of the Democratic party. It is industriously circulated in the Democratic Clubs that he was going over to them. He laughingly replied, "Major, have you never known a man who, for many years, had differed from your views because you were in advance of him, claim them as his own when he came up to your standpoint?"

I replied, I have often. He said, So have I, and went on:—The Democratic party finds its old position untenable, and is coming to ours; if it has come up to our position, I am glad of it. You and I need no preparation for this conversation; we can talk freely on the subject, for the thoughts are familiar to us; we can be perfectly frank with each other. He then commenced with saying that the States are in the Union, which is whole and undivisable.

Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat and be prevented by the bystanders; and you cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it.

Individuals may commit treason, and be punished, and a large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion and be punished as traitors. Some States tried to get out of the Union, and we opposed it honestly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have sycceeded in putting down the Rebellion. The power of those persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress, so rapid I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a dream.

We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to it; for if they go wrong, the power is in our hands, and we can check them at any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors; we must be patient with them. I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the Amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended they should sue for pardon, and so realize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage at the North seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been more rapid, and they have been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large affairs will be comprehended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new position.

I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have no desire or willingness to take indirect courses to obtain what we want.

Our Government is a grand and lofty structure; in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a natural right but a political right. I am opposed to giving the States too much power, and also too great a consolidation of power in the Central Government.

If I interfered with the vote in the Rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing for my own purposes in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the Rebel States if they go wrong. If they rebel, we have the army, and can control them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the General Government controls the right to vote in the States, it may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a central despotism.

My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee.

There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually; first those who have served in the army; then those who could read and write and perhaps a proper qualification for others, say $200 or $250.

There was a time in the Southern States when the slaves of large owners looked down upon non-slave owners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves their masters owned, the prouder they were, and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes. The outrages are mostly from non-slaveholding whites against the negro, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding whites.

The negro will vote with the late master, whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war, not against us, but a war of races.

Another thing. This Government is the freest and best on the earth, and I feel sure it is destined to last; but to secure this we must elevate the ballot, I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weaknes, but others said it was political strength; they thought we gained three-fifths representation by it; I contended that we lost two-fifths.

If we had no slaves, we should have had twelve Representatives more, according to the then representation. Congress apportions representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts.

Many years ago, I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be by qualified voters.

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and in due course of time the States, without regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment.

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1865.—The above report was returned to me by President Johnson, with the following endorsement.

GEORGE L. STEARNS.

I HAVE READ THE WITHIN COMMUNICATION, AND FIND IT SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT. I HAVE MADE SOME VERBAL ALTERATIONS.

(Signed.) A. J.

MEXICO.

An important report favorable to the Liberals.—An Austrian Force, 1,000 Strong, Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

From semi-official intelligence just received here from Mexico, it appears that more than one thousand Austrian troops left Jalapa and Perote to surprise a force under the command of the Liberal General, Alatowe, but instead of succeeding in it, they were themselves surprised, and most completely beaten by their enemies, leaving in their hands six hundred prisoners and their artillery, consisting of five cannon, in fact everything. Of the other four hundred, they were killed, wounded or scattered.

In Guadalajara, on the occasion of a trial for the abuse of the press, the people made a great demonstration of republicanism. More than a thousand persons by vociferation obliged the public accuser to be silent, and took out of the court the accused and the counsel for the defence, bearing them in triumph all over the city, where large crowds joined them in feasting the accused, whose alleged crime consisted in attacking the Empire.

In the State of Oajaca the Liberal uprising is general, including all the Huasteca, the coast of Tehauntepec and adjacent territories.

General Diaz, who, it is known, made his escape from Puebla, where he was kept a prisoner in jail by the French is now at the head of the insurrection in Oajaca.

The fact of his being one of the bravest and most enterprising generals among the Liberals, gives to the movement in that State where his influence is paramount, an importance which the Imperialists cannot any longer conceal.

The Republicans now hold the States of Tabasca and Chiapas, a very large portion of Oajaca, part of Puebla and Vera Cruz, all that is designated as the South which comprises the State of Guerrero now excepting Acapulco and the Huesteca; nearly, if not quite, all of Tamaulipas, one part of San Luis, chiefly Valle del Matz, and the districts of Venado Leon and Coahuila, excepting their capitals; something of Durangon, Chihuahua, and Sinoloa, and nearly the entire district of Michoacan, &c.

Besides these sections of the country which they control, they have a great many bands of guerrillas swarming in Jalisco, Cohina, Zicecetecas and Suana Luato, without mentioning the Tierra Calicote. In the State of Mexico, in Juaratero and Tallas they hav; the daring guerrillas, Ugalde and Fragosee who with one thousand well mounted men, are everywhere, and always stronger when they are represented as destroyed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in South America—Terrible Battle and Defeat of the Paraguayans.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The war in South America has commenced in real earnest. The *Herald's* correspondent and newspaper files giving details of the recent battle at Hayti show the sanguinary character which the struggle is likely to assume. On the 17th of August the allied forces, 8,500 strong, under Gens. B. Flores, and Pannes, encountered 1,400 Paraguayans under Major Duorte on the right bank of the Uruaguay river. The Paraguayans were unprovided with artillery, and outnumbered two to one. A summons was sent them to surrender, but they replied by shooting the messenger. For one hour and a half the Paraguayans met the fierce assaults of the allies with a desperate resistance, neither asking nor receiving the quarter which their assailants were little disposed to give them. At the end of that time they broke and fled to the river pursued by four thousand cavalry. Here a slaughter took place which one of the victorious Generals characterizes as a regular butchery. Scarcely one of the defeated army escaped. They left fourteen hundred dead on the field and only three hundred wounded, a conclusive proof of the fearful nature of the struggle. Their leader, Duorte, and some of his troops, fell into the hands of the Brazilians, and all their stores were captured.

The allies stated their loss at only 250 killed and wounded. Another detachment of Paraguayans, one thousand strong, on the other side of the river, was prevented by the Brazilian gunboats from reinforcing Duorte, and at last dates they were securely hemmed in at Uriguayria by an immensely superior force.

As a set-off against these successes, an engagement is reported between the Paraguayan batteries and the Brazilian fleet, in which the latter was severely handled. Following the example so successfully set during our war, the Paraguayans had constructed batteries along the Parana River to prevent the return of the fleet. In running past these batteries the fleet suffered much damage. Further battles of an equally important character were daily expected.

Judge Pearl of Whitby County, Ky., recently ordered a black woman, the wife of a soldier, to be sold as a slave.

The New-England factories are running night and day, and are unable to obtain sufficient operatives.

Correspondence.

YELLOW CREEK, PA., October 23, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

In addition to the suggestions concerning the turnpike road from Pattonsville to Hopewell as published in your issue of the 13th inst. I have a few items yet to bring to the notice of your readers, that may probably be an incentive to action in the matter under consideration.

The large scope of coal lands belonging to Lane's heirs lying on Sandy Run in the immediate vicinity of Hopewell is soon to pass into other hands, who will at once begin to develope its vast coal veins, which will require a multitude of workmen at the highest wages, and consequently must create a heavy demand for produce, at the highest rates, which if not supplied by the *surrounding* country must be furnished through some other channel; and if the producer at home can supply the market with the necessary articles it is obvious that they will always have the privilege of doing so, sooner than that the consumer should draw upon any foreign source. Should there at any time be a superabundance of produce in the country the producer can forward from Hopewell by Rail Road at equally as low rates as from any other point. I have been informed by Col. J. F. Lowry and other business men at Hopewell, that the President and Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road has given assurances that articles of commerce will be carried over that road to Huntingdon at all times as low and perhaps lower than by the Pennsylvania Rail Road. Why not then make *Hopewell* the point for transportation, when it thus can be done to greater advantage than at Hollidaysburg, and why not have a good road to convey it to Hopewell when it can be made so easily an l with so little expense as enumerated in my first letter. A very commendable plan for the construction of a road has been suggested by a gentleman (formerly of Blair county, now, one of the partners of the firm of Lowry, Eichelberger & Co. at Hopewell) which he has had the kindness to submit in writing and has handed me in connection with this communication.

"In Morris township, Huntingdon county some years since, the road from *Water Street* on the turnpike road leading from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, to the mouth of *Spruce Creek* three miles was a very bad one and a great expense to the township to keep it in repair. The citizens of the township of Morris petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation for a turnpike; the supervisors then by consent of the citizens subscribed the greater portion of the stock and laid a tax on the township for it. The result was that when the turnpike was completed, instead of its being a great expense and trouble to the citizens and always a bad road; it was a good road and *a source of revenue* to the township nearly sufficient to keep all the balance of the roads in the township in repair.

The above can be substantiated by any of the heavy tax paying citizens of said township, or by the Superintendent of the road, John S. Isett, Esq. at Spruce Creek."

By adopting the above plan, there would be no difficulty in getting a sufficient amount subscribed in a very short time to make the road.

Mr. Aaron the present proprietor of the valuable Pattonsville Property, Hon J. B. Noble, J. Shoenfelt, Esq., J. Mentzer, Esq., and other mill owners in Morrison's Cove, and J. Steel and George Wishart on Yellow Creek whose flouring mills are doing a very extensive business, and the firm of Lowry, Eichelberger & Co. at Hopewell would subscribe largely because these gentlemen are, or ought to be greatly interested in such an improvement seeing that it would be much to their advantage. Besides, there are farmers along the route, who have promised to subscribe as much stock as will make the road through their farms, and one thrifty farmer, (Henry Clapper) has possessions nearly a mile long on this ronte, and has promised to furnish funds sufficient for that distance.

There are many other farmers and business men in Morrison's Cove who have constant communication with Hopewell, that would be glad to have an opportunity of subscribing to so laudable an enterprise. Let a meeting for the purpose be appointed at Pattonsville at an early day to take the matter into consider[illegible]

FROM GEORGIA.

Cheering reports—The union county tickets generally Successful.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Advices from Savannah to the 12th state that the Constitutional Union ticket is receiving large majorities in nearly every county in South western Georgia.

The steamers Idaho and Leo have arrived from Savannah.

The *Herald* says that at no time in the past ten years has there been more activity among the shipping and in trade generally than at present.

The *Herald* publishes a circular from Gen. Tillson, setting forth certain rules for the government of freedmen, &c. They are informed that they will not be subsisted in idleness by the Government, and the whites are assured that they will be held to good faith in their contracts with the freedmen.

Five New York roughs, who robbed a passenger on the way to Atlanta, were summarily sent to prison the day after their arrival, for a term of six months.

War Debt of Southern States -Views of President Johnson.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The following is the dispatch sent by President Johnson to Governor Holden,

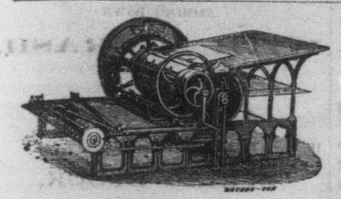
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18th, 1865.

W. W. *Holden Provisional Governor:*—Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States, should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they in fact if left to themselves were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State, look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, Constitution and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States, and in the Union. I repeat that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that pertains in the slightest degree to the rebellion which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government, and carry out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

A treaty, which has been in abeyance for two years, was concluded on the 29th ult. with the Osage Indians, by which that tribe relinquishes claim to over 2,000,000 acres of land in Kansas, which will now be thrown open to white settlers.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with the m.—tf.

☞ Chas. Oakford & Sons, of Philadelphia, advertise a large and splendid stock of Furs, which they will warrant to be according to representation.

BUY ONE.—This is our advice: we refer to the beautiful family keepsake now being sold in our county by Mr. Berkstresser.

☞ If you want all your descendants for hundreds of years to come to know when you were born, and died, your religion, politics, occupation, descent, your hight, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, &c., &c., and the same of your wife and every one of your children, buy a "Family Record."

☞ A number of our subscribers in and around Schellsburg have been complaining recently that many of their papers fail to reach them. Our papers are regularly mailed here on Thursday evening, by our present system of mailing, it is hardly possible for a single paper to be missed. The fault must be in the post office either here or at Schellsburg. We hope the Post masters will see that our papers are regularly sent and regularly and promptly delivered.

☞ We are authorized by Capt. Frank Hafer, of Cumberland Valley, to say that his name appeared in the list officers of that Democratic meeting without his knowledge or consent. He was at the time not within seven miles of the place of meeting. What a way of their own are these Democrats have in getting up proceedings of meetings.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—We publish this week among our new advertisements the prospectus of this excellent Agricultural Journal. It is the best agricultural paper published in the United States and should be read by every one who has a square rod of ground to cultivate. Subscriptions left at this office will be promptly forwarded without charge.

We publish on our first page the speech of Thadeus Stevens at Gettysburg on the 3d inst. Though delivered before the election and containing some matters of merely local interest, the greater part of it is given to the discussion of questions exciting special interest and which will soon occupy the attention of Congress. The venerable statesman stands by the platform which Pennsylvania has since ratified by over twenty thousand majority.—His views of the status of the rebel states, the Presidents policy, of reconstruction and the extent of the Presidents pardoning power, are worthy the careful consideration of all who feel an interest in the vexed question of reconstruction.

A "JOAK."—Our neighbor of the *Gazette* has been recording some of the incidents of the last political campaign. We have a few items of the same sort, of which we present the following: One of the orators of the Democracy in haranguing the the good people of Colerain on the political issues involved in the canvass, spoke of the unison and harmony that existed between Andrew Johnson and the Democratic party on the important policy of reconstruction, and upon all other vital questions. Indeed Andrew Johnson was as good a Democrat as ever. He then referred in eloquent terms to the arbitrary arrests, cruel imprisonments and illegal military commissions that had marked the course of the administration. Why, broke out the orator with great fervor, "they even lately hanged a poor woman!" "Who hanged her?" asked a shrill voice in the crowd. The blushing orator was silent. The awkward pause was filled by the same voice, "Andrew Johnson!" This was at least one vital question upon which there seemed to be some slight disagreement, and our speaker continued his way to Southampton where the Democracy are not in the habit of asking such troublesome questions.

FOR THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

SCHOOL REFORM NO. 2.

Grading of Salaries according to Qualifications.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

One Teacher can accomplish and frequently does accomplish, two, three, or even four times as much in the same term, as another. There are probably few callings or professions in which there is so great a difference; and yet, in many districts, Directors overlook this important fact and pay old and young, scholar and ignoramus the same salary.

Two teachers are employed, perhaps in adjoining schools,—one has taught several years and professes skill and fine scholarship,—the other is a boy or a girl fifteen or sixteen years old, teaching for the first time, and just scholar enough to get the worst certificate issued. Both, however, are paid the same salary. Such instances are still common in the country, and directors, by this miserable policy, have done the school system immense injury. If they pay boys and girls as much as men and women; if they value extreme youth, bad scholarship, and total inexperience as highly as mature age, good scholarship, and long experience, they put merit at a discount and offer a premium for ignorance. The poorly qualified teacher has no incentive to improve and the well qualified will seek employment in other districts or in other counties where they are better appreciated.

In some districts, however, a different course is pursued and with the best results. Teachers are paid according to their qualifications. Different methods of doing this, prevail in different districts. In some districts, the best teachers are put into the most important schools and paid more than teachers of those less important. In others, a certain price per month is fixed for certificates that average 2, a smaller price for those that average 3, and so on through all the grades. Others fix a maximum price per month for No 1 certificates, that is, for certificates that add up 8, or have 1 in each of the eight branches marked at the examinations; and then deduct fifty cents per month for each unit that the certificate adds up more than 8.

Suppose for example the following certificate:

Orthography,	2½
Reading,	2
Writing,	1¾
Written Arithmetic,	2¼
Practice of Teaching,	
Mental Arithmetic,	2
Geography,	3¼
Grammar,	3¾
Theory of Teaching,	3¼
Total.	20¾

Practice of Teaching is not usually marked until the school is visited. The rest are marked at the examination. The above certificate to be No. 1, and draw the highest wages should add up only 8; but it adds up 20¾ or 12¾ more than 8. If 1 more than 8 deducts fifty cents per month from the maximum salary 12¾ will deduct 12¾x50—$6.37½. If now the maxisalary be fixed at $40 per month, the above certificate will draw $40–6.37½–33.62½. The same plan of determining what a certificate draws, can be applied, no matter what maximum price directors agree upon.

Each of the above methods is a step in the right direction, but neither goes far enough. Practice of Teaching, considered with reference to a Teacher's usefulness is far more important than any other branch, but is not included. It should be. If in addition to the deductions made above, one or two dollars per month be deducted for each unit more than 1 in the mark for Practice of Teaching; the plan will be as good, in my judgement as it can be made. If this mark in the above certificate be 2, the salary will be $31.62½; if 3, $29.62½. The plan should not, however, be inexorably enforced in all cases. If justice demands it, the plan should be modified to suit individual cases, but never without *good reason.*

J. W. DICKERSON.
County Superintendent.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, October 12, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

It having been generally circulated and believed that I belonged to the infamous party denominated "Copperheads," I wish through the columns of your valuable paper, to set the public right in regard to this matter. I *did* formerly belong to the Democratic party, but that party of late years, and especially since the advent of the rebellion, has become so corrupt and degenerate that I could no longer keep its company, composed as it is of bounty jumpers, deserters, skedaddlers, &c. I served my country faithfully from the commencement of the war until the loss of a leg compelled me to take a discharge, and *can not* and *will not* be caught voting with men who did all they could against me while risking my life in defence of the Union and the supremacy of the laws, even to depriving me of the right of suffrage. Such men are ten times meaner than Southern rebels in arms. They now profess great love for the soldier, and are ever ready to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that votes may follow fawning." I am a straightout Abolitionist.

The election, day before yesterday, was the most animated that was ever held in this Township, and the diabolical rascality practiced at the polls was in perfect keeping with the teaching of the Copperheads.

All deserters, bounty jumpers, skedaddlers and the like were voted; in fact any thing that voted the Copperhead ticket could get a vote, a nod or a wink from the "Old Veteran" being all sufficient, while soldiers who served their country faithfully *during the war* were denied the privilege, simply from the fact that they voted the Union ticket. I will just give you an instance of the way things were done up. A certain man of this Township—I will not give any names—by some strange turn ot the "wheel" at the Provost Marshal's Office at Chambersburg, was drafted. This was a stunner. As long as he was permitted to remain here at home, rail out at the Administration, counsel resistance to the draft, &c., he was was satisfied; but when he was called on to assist the government under which he was living so happily in its struggle against armed treason, he "ran off out West," taking his family with him where he resided until a few days previous to the election, when he returned to Colerain township, in this county. On the day of the election he presented himself at the polls in this Township, requested to vote, and—it was taken, I could cite other instances where illegal votes were polled, saying nothing about those of skedaddlers, deserters, &c., but this one I have given is quite sufficient to show out in bold relief the honesty of the Election Board of this Township and to what extent they respect the laws of the land.

Meyers has been sending me his paper regularly. I had thought some time ago to inform him that he had his trouble for his pains, but then again it would be a waste of paper and why bother him?

"Little Berks" has done bravely. In 1862 we polled but ten votes. Another campaign or two and Copperheadism will be wiped from the township.

Yours truly,
WM. H. HAFER.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., October 27.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a2.00	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	65
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

On the 19th ult. by Rev. A Essick, Mr STYLES HILL, of West Providence Township, to Mrs. CHARLOTTE RADEBAUGH, of Bedford, Pa.

At Hopewell, Oct. 19th, 1865, by the Rev. S. A. Creveling, Mr. THOMAS G. LIVINGSTON to Miss JENNIE KAY, all of Hopewell, Pa.

On Sunday, Oct. 15th, by DAVID V. EVANS Mr. JACOB THORP and Miss SARAH E BRENNEMAN, all of Londonderry township.

Oct. 19th, by David V. Evans, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH HOYMAN of Londonderry, township to Miss HARRIET BURKET, of Allegheny Co. Md.

DIED.

At Hollidaysburg, Oct. 18th, Mrs. LUCINDA ADAMS, wife of Robert Adams, and daughter of John L. and Ann Tobias of Hopewell, aged 27 years, 6 month and 4 days.

Oct. 14th, 1865, MARIAH PRESSEL, wife of Isaac Pressel; aged 56 years, 1 month and 5 days.

In Chancysville, Oct. 9th, from disease contracted in the army; JOHN HAMILTON, aged 35 years and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that John B. Castner, Esq., disposed of his interest in the firm of Lowry, Eichelberger, & Co., on the 7th of September, 1865, to James M. Kinkead, Esq., of Hollidaysburg and ceased to be a member of said firm at that date—the business will be continued under the title of LOWRY, EICHELBERGER, & Co.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter Administrator of Jacob Fluck late of the township of Hopewell, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on TUESDAY, November 14th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. when all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

J. B. CESSNA,
Oct. 27, '65. Auditor.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

The assessors of the several districts of the County, elected for the year 1866, are hereby requested to meet at the Commissioners' office on WEDNESDAY, November 15th to receive the books, instructions, &c., for the assessment for said year.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN. G. FISHER,
Oct. 27, '65. Clerk.

PROPOSALS

For building a covered bridge across Bobb's Creek, near Mowry's mill in Union township will be received at the Commissioners' office, up to the 20th day of November, (Court week). Plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford. The bridge to be 75 feet long—single span.

By order of the Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
Oct. 27, '65.

NEW STORE.

Mrs. V. B. Tate & M. Rea.

MRS. TATE has just returned from the Eastern cities with a splendid assortment of

New Style Bonnets,
French Flowers,
Feathers and Ribbons.

Also, a large assortment of

Cloaks,
Coats,
Circulars,

cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Also a handsome lot of

Furs, Muffs,
Dress trimmings,
Cloak Ornaments,
Buttons of all styles.

Also, Lace Vails, Mourning Vails, Crape, Silk for Bonnetts, Nets, Fancy Combs, Head ornaments, Collars and Cuffs of all styles, Zephyrs, Worked Slippers on canvass, and Cuspine of every variety, Patterns, &c. A great variety of Gloves, Hosiery, and all goods generally kept in a Fancy Store. Oct. 27, 1865.

NEW MILLENERY & FANCY GOODS.

Mrs. E. V. Mowry,

Takes pleasure in returning her thanks to the Ladies of Bedford and the country, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be deceived, but call and examine her stock of goods, just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and where to purchase them cheaply.

Her stock consists of a general assortment of

Fancy Millenery Goods,

with the addition of

CLOAKS, COATS,
FURS, BALMORAL SKIRT,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS & NOTIONS.

N. B. All who have standing accounts will please call and settle, as she desires to close her old books and do a cheap cash business.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY.
Oct. 27, 1865.-2mos.

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.

H. F. IRVINE,

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

Queensware, Glassware, &c.

ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,

ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS

Spices of all Kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man, woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,

and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct.27..3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also the best brands

Tobacco and Cigars,

all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that tne best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of

Plain and Fine Stationery,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.

☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.

Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON.

AGENTS WANTED!

To canvass the new steel engravings of

Woman's Mission,
Lincoln Family,
Early Days of Washington &c.

Ferrograph cartes de Visite or Album pictures

At greatly reduced prices.

☞ *Special terms to disabled Soldiers.*

Send for Catalogue with terms, &c.

JOHN DAINTY, Publisher,
15 S. Sixth St,, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Jacob Weaverling, and Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

MONDAY NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,

all the following described Farms or tracts of valuable Real Estate, situate in the township of West Providence, in the county aforesaid, to wit:

NUMBER 1, Being part marked "A," in the Inquisition and proceedings in Partition upon the Estate of said deceased, situate and lying on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, about 4 miles East of Bloody Run, containing

276 Acres and 64 Perches,

about 130 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres thereof excellent meadow. The improvements consist of one good two story and a half

STONE FARM HOUSE,

one two story log and frame dwelling house, with frame kitchen attached, 2, two story frame weatherboarded dwelling houses, (one with a good wash house attached,) one large STONE BANK BARN, one good horse stable, one other stable, hay scales, blacksmith shop, with other outbuildings and improvements upon the premises. There is also a good

ORCHARD of CHOICE FRUIT

upon the premises, plenty of running water at the door or convenient to the dwellings, and which said tract is known as the late "Mansion Property" of said deceased.

NUMBER 2, Being part marked "B," in said Inquisition and proceedings in Partition, consists of a tract of land containing

71 Acres & 59 Perches, nett,

about 30 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract well timbered. There are also two never failing springs of excellent water upon the premises.

NUMBER 3, Being part marked "C," in the Inquisition and proceedings aforesaid, consists of a tract of land containing

122 Acres and 144 Perches,

with a good two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, spring house, smoke house, double log barn, and other improvements thereon erected, the same being known as the "Gallon Tract." About 70 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence and the balance covered with excellent White Pine, White Oak and other choice timber, within fifty yards of the saw mill of Daniel Sams, Esq., and convenient to other saw mills in the neighborhood. These farms are all of the best quality of Red Slate land, and titles indisputable.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on day of sale by

ADAM WEAVERLING,
Administrator and Trustee for the sale of Jacob Weaverling's Real Estate.
Oct. 27.-4t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY November 10th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry township, containing 105 acres of

GOOD LIMESTONE LAND,

about 20 acres of which are in good timber and the balance cleared and under fence and in a high state of cultivation, adjoining lands of Jacob Stuckey and David Diltz. The improvements consist of a good

Two Story Log House,

A large BANK BARN and other necessary outbuildings. There is also a good young Orchard of choice fruit on the property. The grain in the ground will also be sold at the same time. He will also sell at the same time and place, 15 acres of Woodland, (chestnut timber,) a part of the above mentioned tract in lots of 5 acres each.

Terms made known on day of sale.

EPHRAIM LONGENECKER.
Oct. 27, '65.

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY.

The American Agriculturist,

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household.

Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the dwelling.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.

The Household Department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.

☞ TRY IT A YEAR.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.

☞ Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.

Oct. 27. 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vendi. exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 18th of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 135 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Thomas Burket, Michael Weyant, Samuel Burket's heirs and others situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Croyle.

ALSO, One lot of ground in the town of Woodberry, fronting 60 feet on the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road, and extending back about 200 feet, with a two story log frame dwelling house, (with basement story,) thereon erected, adjoining lot of Samuel Castner on the North and the Methodist Church on the South, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Bulger.

ALSO One tract of land containing 85 acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkheimer, Philip Schriner and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Rebecca Sleek.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Shafer, Samuel Shafer, Jacob Sember and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Adams.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 10 acres all cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame stable, adjoining land of Samuel Beegle, also a lot of timber land, containing 10 acres, and adjoining land of Samuel Beegle's heirs and Henry P. Diehl, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Ananias Auman.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 168 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house and back building attached to it, and other outbuildings and a bank barn thereon erected, also a small apple orchard and peach orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Blackburn, William Border, Isaac Rouser and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Blackburn.

ALSO, One tract of land called the Nelson improvement and a tract of land surveyed in the name of Abraham Bridges, containing in both tracts 120 acres more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence with a log house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James W. Jones, Edward Haney, Wm. Smith and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Sarah Nelson.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 17 acres, unimproved, adjoining lands of James W. Jones, Nicodemus Wertz and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Z. Wertz.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Oct. 27, 1865. Sheriff.

STRAY SHOAT.

Came to the residence of the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry township, on or about the 1st of AUGUST, 1865, a white shoat, without marks. The owner will prove his property, pay charges and remove it.

Oct. 20, 65--3t. SAMUEL BASLER.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of PETER OSBORN late of West Providence township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH FISHER,
Oct. 20, '65. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, late of Snake Spring township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOHN ARMSTRONG
DANIEL SNYDER,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of STEPHEN TUCKER late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

E. M. ALSIP,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of Sheriff Aldstadt and arising from sale of Real Estate of Levi Otto, will meet all parties interested in said distribution and wishing to attend, at his Office in the town of Bedford on TUESDAY the 14th of November, 1865 at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. T. KEAGY,
Oct. 20, '65. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MARY HYSSONG late of Londerry township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN,
Oct. 30, '65. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to ascertain the amount of advancements made to the heirs of John S. Statler, dec'd, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of said dec'd to and among those entitled to the same, will attend, for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November next, when and where those interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
Oct. 20, '65. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of ADAM OTTO, late of Napier township deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

LEVI OTTO,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford County to ascertain the whole amount of indebtedness of the estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd., and deduct the same from the recognizance of Josiah S. Elder, purchaser of the Real Estate, and to distribute the remainder among heirs, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 8th day of November, '65, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all concerned may attend.

E. F. KERR,
Oct. 20. Auditor.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, on TUESDAY, NOV. 7th, '65, to the lowest and best bidder, a bridge to be built across Evitt's creek, near the house of Frank Morgart, in Cumberland Valley tp. Plan and specifications will be exhibited on that day.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN G. FISHER.
Oct. 20. Clerk.

Estate of REBECCA SHAFFER dec'd.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rebecca Shaffer, late of Bedford county, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, That, by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said dec'd., which is situate in Colerain township, on the premises, on the 11th day of November, A. D., '65, when and where all can attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 16, '65. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James C. Devore, Executor of the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested can attend if they think proper.

Oct. 13.-3t. JOHN LUTZ, Auditor.

LOST.

On Saturday Oct. 14th, in the town of Woodberry a note of hand or promisary note dated Oct. 9th, 1865, one day after date calling for TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, given by Jackson Stuckey to the subscriber. The finder will please leave it with Jacob Breneman in the town of Woodberry or with the subscriber living with Jackson Stuckey, in Middle Woodberry township.

Oct. 20, '65--1t. LEVI WITTERS

400 CORDS OF

TAN BARK WANTED,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,

ALSO A

STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY

S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TOBACCONISTS,

One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.

Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on

THURSDAY, Novemer 2, 1865,

the following described Real Estate, known as the hickory bottom tract containing 66 acres more or less, lying within 3 miles of Woodberry, and adjoining lands of Daniel Liday, Jacob Smith and others. There is a

GOOD LOG DWELLING HOUSE

on the property and a never failing spring of water. Ten acres are in good timber, the balance is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation.

Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
DAVID D. BRUMBAUGH.
Oct. 20, '65--2t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premise, on

Friday, November 10th, '65,

the Real Estate of Henry Rininger late of St. Clair township dec'd, consisting of a FARM containing 100 acres, in St. Clair township, about one mile from Pleasantville about 80 acres, cleared and under fence and in a high state of cultivation, adjoining lands of Thomas Blackburn, William Clark, John Ake and others. The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

double log barn and other convenient buildings, also a good apple orchard.

TERMS: one-third at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Henry Rininger deceased.
Oct. 20, 653t SAMUEL BASLER.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—

Drawn for November Term, (3d Monday) 20th day, A. D. 1865.

William Hartley, Foreman, A. L. Deibaugh, Daniel Amos, J. Irvine Noble, A. J. Wisegarver, George Gardill, Jacob Miller, of J., Nathan Robison, Casper Stroup, Simon States, David E. Dibert, Josiah Shoemaker, Wm. W. Lamburn, James Rawlins, Jacob Fletcher, Abraham Blackburn, Thomas Steel, Wm. M. Pearson, G. W. Zimmers, Geo. W. Grove, Samuel W. Statler, Josiah S. Elder, Andrew Horn, Sr., George Steel.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR THE SAME TERM.

Adolphus Ake, Abraham Smith, Peter Claycomb, Abid Akers, John Casteel, Jr., Alexander Fletcher, John Emerick, Jared Hanks, Jeremiah Akers, Henry W. Fisher, William Rodger, Jacob Pee, Martin Helsell, Peter M. Barton, George W. Horn, Leonard Bittner, Philip Felton, John Furner, Daniel Cypher, Jonathan C. Dicken, Thomas Lawhead, Wm. J. Allen, Isaac Kensinger, Henry Horn, John Hershiser, James McDonald, John G. Hartley, John Casteel, Barnabas B. Steckman, Jacob Bubaker, James Sill, Isaac Grazier, Jacob C. Brumbaugh, Andrew Mortimore, William Speakman, John C. Black, Samuel R. Hair, John Hillegass, Peter Dewalt, Jacob Clark, John Cavender, John B. Zook, Isaac A. Cuppett, Christian Felton, Baltzer Sheely, Jacob Kaufman William Egolf, Hugh Moore, Daniel Fletcher, John C. Figard, Michael Holderbaum, Thos Gilchrist, Samuel Bender, Archibald Perdew, Isaac E. Reighard John Pearson, Francis C. Morgart, Valentine Bowser, Weaver B. Cessna, Thomas Ritchey.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, '65.

JOHN G. EISHER,
Oct. 20. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Cornelius and Isaac Devore Executors of the last will, &c., of Jacob Devore late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Mock and Samuel A. Mock, executors of the last will, &c., of William A. Mock, late of Union township, dec'd.

The account of John Weisel and John Fickes, executors of the last will, &c., of John Weisel, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Fisher and Washington Miller, executors of the last will, &c., of John Cruise, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Barnett adm'r., of the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Walters, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Mary Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Geller and Josiah Miller, executors of the last will and testament of George Geller, late of Londonderry, tp., dec'd.

The account of Jos. W. Tate, Esq., adm'r., of the estate of John A. Ruby, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Bassler, adm'r., of the estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of E. M. Alsip, adm'r., of the estate of Stephen Tucker, late of Bedford borough deceased.

The account of Adam Weaverling, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mors, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Conrad, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. House, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 20. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and ADAM WEAVERLING and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Third Monday of November, (being the 20th day,)

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 20th of October, in the year of our Lord, 1865.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 20, 1865.

PUPLIC SALE
OF
Real Estate in Middle Woodberry tp.

The undersigned will sell at public sale in the town of Woodberry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1865,

Twenty Acres

and allowance of unimproved land, situate about one mile and a half north west from said town of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, Philip S. Croft, — Myers, and others, and all susceptible of cultivation.

Title indisputable. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. Deed to be delivered on payment of purchase money.

TERMS: One-half of purchase money on day of sale, and the other half three months thereafter.

GEORGE R. HOLSINGER, Esq., is authorized to conduct the sale for the undersigned.

Oct. 12, 1865. F. JORDAN.

REAL ESTATE AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wag

Farm, Garden & Household.

How to make a Good Barnyard.

Several things are essential to render a barnyard a good one. It must be so constructed that water from any source will not accumulate in it. It must not be uncomfortably wet or disagreeably muddy for stock. The surface must also be firm, so that coarse manure will not be pressed down into the soft earth, and thus make hard pitching. These are the main requisites.

Now, the first thing is to provide for carrying off the surplus water that will be liable to find its way among the manure. Cut a good ditch entirely around the yard, not less than 30 inches deep, and fill it with tiles if they can be obtained, or with plank, as illustrated on another page. Stones will be just as good to drain the soil and carry off the water; but the drains are more liable to be filled up by rats. This drain will keep the ground dry on each side of it, and will not carry off the liquid manure. Conduct all the water by eave-troughs from the roof of the barn and sheds into this underdrain.

The next step is to grade the yard, either by hauling earth away, leveling off the knolls, or by drawing in compact earth to fill up the depressions. The surface of the yard should always descend gradually from the barn and sheds. There ought also to be buildings, or cheap sheds on every side of the yard. Excavate at the lowest part so that liquid from from all parts of the yard will descend to that place, and there sink a sugar hogshead, and cover it with plank, so that nothing can fall into it. Then, set a cheap pump (see page 213, July *Agriculturist*,) in this hogshead, pump up the liquid, and send it in board or bark troughs among the solid manure in any part of the yard. This will be a perfect security against its heating and becoming "fire fanged."

The next job will be to pave the whole, or a portion of it. Stones of various sizes and forms may be used. Flat stones three or four feet square are objectionable, for heavy cattle are liable to slip on large stones so as to injure themselves. Were they to slip not more than two feet, there would be a little danger of harm. Some parts may be paved with boulders of a certain size, and then those of another size may be used in another place.—Large stones and small ones may be placed side by side, by excavating a little for the large ones, so that the surfaces of each will be of equal hight. Stretch a line across the yard and lay the top of each row of stones even with the line. In this way there will be little or no difficulty in making the surface of the pavement even. When laying the stones, the workman needs a trowel to place sand, or fine gravel beneath thin or small stones, to raise them up to the line, and a rammer made of a billet of hard wood with an iron ring, like that of a beetle, on the bottom of it, to drive those stones that are too high, down even with the line.

After the paving is finished, spread sand, gravel, or finely-pulverized clay all over the pavement and work it into the interstices.—This will make a barnyard that every good farmer will be proud of. On many farms there are loose stones enough lying in the fields to pave several yards. Where stones are scarce, the surface may be covered with gravel or clay, or compact earth, instead of stones. Where timber is cheap, a yard can be paved with wood, by sawing off logs, five or six inches long, with a drag saw, and placing them on the end. This would make a pavement that could not fail to please the most incorrigible faultfinder or grumbler.—Hemlock, pine, oak of all kinds, and many other kinds of wood sawed into paving blocks and well tarred on the lower ends with coal tar, would last many years, always making a very smooth and agreeable surface to work on and not slippery for animals. It would also hold liquid manure well.

COMPOST HEAPS, &c.

From Germantown Telegraph.

A few hints just now, may be of use to some persons who, like myself, believe that manure is not only worth having, but that it is worth saving and worth a little trouble in making. Now is the time; winter is coming on, and most farmers are pretty well through with their field work, (except fall plowing,) let us see how much larger the manure heap can be made this year than it was last, and see how many more acres we can spread it over than we did this fall.

Have you got five or ten acres of Woodland on your farm? then gather up now before winter sets in, twenty large loads of leaves; if you have not time for so many, get all you can—the more the better—and spread them in your barnyard; they make first-rate bedding for your cattle; they prevent any loss of liquid or solid manure, and they are of themselves one of the best manures you can get.

Have you a ditch to clean out—a pond that is nearly filled with leaves and mud, that has been collecting in it for years? See to it at once, and don't throw the dirt away, or haul it out to the road to get rid of it, but heap it up somewhere near your barn, where you can get at it to turn it, and mix some refuse straw leaves and a little lime with it, before spring.

There may be some old rotten logs or stumps lying about in your woods, don't let them stay there any longer; they will do you more good if scattered on your cultivated ground, than if left where Nature let them fall.

If you think it won't pay, sit down and count the cost. The leaves cost you nothing, your team is standing idle in the stable; your hired man is like yourself not got much to do this morning, to be sure, there is a little corn yet to husk, but it is so damp from the heavy rain last night that it won't do to get at it yet. Now, hitch up and go to the woods—you can get two loads before dinner, which will add at least one load to your manure heap; when hauled out next spring it will cover at least nine square rods. Many farmers would give and do give $1.25 for such a load, and haul it two or three miles, and here you can get it for nothing and have only half a mile to haul it. Now, how many such loads can be made this fall yet? Let every one find out for himself.

Did you ever plow for corn in the fall? You answer no! Well, try an acre or two by way of experiment this season, and see if the cut-worms are half as bad on that part of your field as they will be on the rest, and then see how much sooner you can get your corn in, next spring, than if your plowing had to be done then. One single week in planting may save a whole crop from early frosts the succeeding autumn. OLIVER.

Chester county, 9th Mo. 6, 1865.

VALUABLE BROAD TOP

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

Estate of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the Administrators of the estate of said deceased, will sell peremptorily, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the "PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE," the following described coal lands, late of said deceased, to wit:

No. 3. Containing

154 Acres and 92 Perches,

neat measure, situate in Broad Top township, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.

No. 4. Containing

238 Acres and 122 Perches,

neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid; and warranted in the name of John Sook.

No. 5. Containing

178 Acres and 22 Perches,

neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid, in the name of William Lane.

No. 6. Containing

104 Acres and 51 Perches,

neat measure, in the township aforesaid, and warranted to William Foster.

No. 7. Containing

180 Acres and 7 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

No. 8. Containing

263 Acres and 35 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

No. 9. Containing

11 Acres and 122 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Thomas M. Long.

Tracts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are situated contiguous, on Sandy Run, which empties into the Raystown branch of the Juniata, near above Hopewell; on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a branch of which road has been graded up said run to or near said land. These six tracts are all good coal lands and form one of the best coal estates in the Broad Top coal field, and can be mined on Sandy Run, and Six Mile Run. They can be mined together, or each of the tracts can be mined separately, advantageously.

No. 6, is situated several miles from the above tracks, near the head of Sandy Run; is a good coal tract and set with excellent timber.

A map of the lands can be seen or had by applying to M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Any further information desired before the sale can be had by addressing the Administrators, at Lancaster, or the Hon. Samuel L. Russel, at Bedford, Pa.

TERMS: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of January, 1866.

W. CARPENTER,
H. B. SWARR,
Administrators
de bonis non of John N. Lane, dec'd.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, by virtue of the authority and direction in said will contained, will sell at public outcery upon the premises,

On Tuesday, the 14th of November next,

(1865) all the following described two

Valuable Farms

or tracts of land, to-wit:

The one thereof, being formerly the Mansion property of the said deceased, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Frederick Reininger, George W. Vickroy, and others, containing about **250 Acres,** more or less, about 175 acres thereof cleared and under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with a good two story **Frame Weather-Boarded Dwelling House,** a large frame Barn, a good Stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, and other out buildings thereon erected. There is also a large spring of excellent water convenient to the house. A large apple orchard and other choice fruit, viz: peaches, pears, cherries and grapes upon the premises.

Also, at the same time and place, there will be sold one other tract of land, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel Heck, Geo. Rininger, Tobias Barnes, and other, containing about

106 Acres and 43 Perches,

more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, the balance of the tract is well covered with Pine, Oak, Chestnut and other valuable timber. There is also a Spring of good water upon the premises.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by

GEORGE H. SLEEK, Executor
of the last will &c. of Joseph W. Sleek, dec'd.
Oct. 6.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of Sept. A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of Moses A. Points, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Points, late of Union township, deceased, to wit: David Points, residing in Bedford county; Samuel Points, living in Oregon when last heard from; John Points, residence not known; Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkheimer; Daniel Points, living in the State of Illinois; Henry Points, residing in the State of Indiana, De Kalb county, and George W. Points, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the third Monday, 20th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, Oct. 6, 1865. :4t

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the same Court: On motion of Jos. R. Durborrow, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Carper, late of the Township of Middle Woodberry, dec'd, to wit: John Carper, residing in the County of Bureau, Illinois; Frederick Carper, Jacob Carper, Polly, intermarried with John Keagy, the last three mentioned residing in the County of Bedford, Philip Carper, residing in the County of Bureau, Illinois, Christopher Carper, Samuel Carper, residing in the County of Fulton, Illinois; Christina, intermarried with Thos Desheri, residing in the county of Decator, Illinois; Elizabeth, intermarried with John Berkstresser; Catharine, intermarried with Daniel Frederick, the last two residing in the county of Bureau, Illinois; Margaret, intermarried with Jacob Smith, residing in the county of Bedford, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedfod, on the third Monday, 20th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued in pursuance of a writ of Partition and valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Oct. 6.-4t.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS

FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$15,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &
SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,

House - Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS

AND

COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost. Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings and Window Shades,

North East Corner

FOURTH and MARKET Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.

Sept. 22.-2m.

MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

SUNDRIES.

EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14' 1865. Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS	
Express.	P. M.	Mail.	A. M.			Mail.	P. M.	Express.	P. M.
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives
6 10		8 00		Huntingdon.....	12 01		6 20
6 27		8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44		5 57
6 34		8 24		Pleasant Grove.	11 37		5 50
6 48		8 38		Marklesburg.....	11 23		5 36
7 02		8 52		Coffee Run.....	11 10		5 22
7 09		8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02		5 15
7 21		9 11		Cove.....	10 49		5 04
7 25		9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45		5 00
Arrives		Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves
7 40		9 30		Saxton	10 30		4 45
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives
7 50		9 40			10 20		4 35
8 10		10 00		Riddlesburg.....	10 00		4 15
8 18		10 08		Hopewell.....	9 52		4 07
8 30		10 20		Piper's Run.....	9 40		3 55
8 45		10 35		Hamilton.....	9 25		3 40
8 57		10 47		Bloody Run.....	9 13		3 28
Arrives		Arrives					Leaves.
9 00		10 50		Mount Dallas...	9 10		3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Leaves		Arrives	
	10 40	Saxton.....	9 20	4 30
	10 55	Coalmont.....	9 05	4 15
	11 00	Crawford.....	8 55	4 05
	Arrives		Leaves.	
	11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64.tf. J. M. B. & SON.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retai
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.

HENRY HARPER,

520 ARCH Stteet,

PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.

Oct. 6.:3m.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and SEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 28, 1865.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL

CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen the color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check the night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Heetic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twicking of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver nr Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities, such as Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y
Oct. 21., 1864. 1y.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do ***Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,*** &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.

June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best
STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS